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THE CABINET.

President-to-be Harrison has telegraphed to the general manager of his Helena newspaper a full list of the cabinet which will be officially promulgated next week. The list does not differ from the one furnished the INDEPENDENT of yesterday by the Associated Press, except that the authorized list includes the name of ex-Gov. Rusk, of Wisconsin, for secretary of agriculture instead of ex-Senator Palmer, of Michigan. The official list shows that Gen. Harrison has established a new precedent by making his business partner a member of the government.

One omission of the Washington correspondent of the administration's Helena newspaper is called to the attention of the general manager, and that is the failure to state that Mr. Wanamaker contributed to the republican campaign fund the sum of \$40,000. Of course no one would for a moment suppose that this had anything to do with his being given a cabinet portfolio. It is merely a matter of contemporaneous history. Being active in religious work, it could not be that Mr. Wanamaker would contribute toward a corruption fund. Senator Quay is popularly supposed to be the political sponsor of Mr. Wanamaker, and Quay's influence will undoubtedly be felt in the distribution of the post-offices in Pennsylvania. The presidential offices in that state number 183, the aggregate of salaries of those postmasters alone exceeding \$350,000. Other postmasters in the state receive \$1,000,000, while the yearly pay roll of employees amounts to \$2,500,000. With these post-offices right and with such other patronage as he can control, Matt S. Quay can be a power in Pennsylvania politics. He will control Mr. Wanamaker and Mr. Wanamaker will control the post-offices.

STEERING FOR THE PRESIDENCY.

There can be no doubt that James G. Blaine is held in a port for the presidency. The secretariatship of state has been the stepping stone by which Jefferson, Monroe, John Quincy Adams, Van Buren and Buchanan reached that exalted office, and although once disappointed, Mr. Blaine has taken his position in the line again, hoping to gain the haven of his ambition in the year of grace 1892. It might be well for him to remember, however, in order that a second disappointment may not be too severe, that the list of secretaries of state contains more names of men who had pronounced presidential aspirations which were never to be gratified than of men who succeeded. The list includes Henry Clay, Daniel Webster, Lewis Cass, Edward Everett, William H. Seward, E. B. Washburne and T. F. Bayard.

In this connection it is curious to note that the only person who reached the presidency after having occupied a cabinet office except that of secretary of state was Gen. Grant, who was secretary of war ad interim under Andrew Johnson, although John Bell and Lewis Cass, who were members of a cabinet, received party nominations for the presidency. Grant's ad interim incumbency out of the question, it is plain that the only avenue from the cabinet to the white house lies through the secretary of state's office.

WHILE the Herald was about it, it should have obtained a "certified copy" of the admission bill which contained the action which provided what should be done in case the people of Montana should, at the election in October, reject the work of the constitutional convention. Less certification and more accuracy are desirable, especially when the certification is of the gauzy kind of which the Herald boasts.

A PROPOSITION to have a great statehood celebration in this city on the Fourth of July, when the constitutional convention assembles, is fully explained in another column. It originated with public-spirited gentlemen who will profit nothing by the affair, but, on the contrary, by relinquishing the fair grounds on that day, will be actually relinquishing the most profitable day's business during the racing season. The projected celebration cannot go forward

without aid from the citizens at large. The time is auspicious and the occasion abundant for a jollification which will draw hither people from all parts of the territory. It is for Helena to lead all the other cities of Montana in such a demonstration of the satisfaction which exists at the dawn of the day when the swaddling clothes of provincialism are to be laid aside forever and the more becoming garments of statehood assumed. The capital of the budding state should not be slow in this matter, and every encouragement should be given to those who have taken the initiative. A first-class celebration at Helena will not interfere with similar demonstrations at other places upon the same date.

EACH issue of the West Shore Magazine contains a double-page lithograph of a hotel in one or other of the leading cities of the Pacific slope. Beginning at Portland, hotels at Seattle and Spokane Falls have been pictured, and there is danger that soon a Helena hotel may be done in ink. The artist should be steered off for the present.

WANAMAKER, who contributed \$40,000 to the republican campaign fund last year, has been given a place in the cabinet. Dudley, who helped distribute the boodle of "blocks of five," should not be forgotten in the new deal.

Gen. Rosser's Uniform.

Harrisburg correspondence Pittsburgh Dispatch: One of the soldiers in the house of representatives is Capt. Clay, of Elk county, and this good story is told about him:

It was after the war had ended, and Capt. Clay was stationed in a Virginia town as provost marshal. The orders had gone out that the Confederates must wear their uniforms, but they were to remove from them all military buttons and insignia of rank and were not permitted to carry side arms.

On day Capt. Clay sat in front of his office, when Confederate Gen. Rosser rode by, on his collar the gold star of his rank, and his uniform covered with buttons of gilt. As he passed he took occasion to curse the Yankees and show his contempt for the north generally. The rebel officer halted at a hotel near by and went in. Clay called an orderly and told him to take a squad of men, go up to the hotel and tell the rebel general to remove his stars and all the Confederate buttons on his uniform. The orderly carried out his orders and returned to Clay with the information that the general had refused to comply with his request.

"All right," said Clay. "Toward evening rebel Gen. Rosser came out of the hotel, mounted his horse, rode toward Clay's headquarters. As he neared them the captain sent his orderly out to halt him. Rosser hadn't bargained for this.

"What do you mean, sah?" he asked. "General," said Capt. Clay, "you received my request, and knew that under the terms of surrender you had no right to wear your insignia of the rank and the Confederate button on your uniform."

"Yes, sah."

"And you refused to comply. The first duty of a soldier is to obey orders. This you also know."

Rosser was abashed. He didn't say a word. Then Capt. Clay told his orderly to get the stars and buttons from the general's uniform, and right there in the road the orderly took out his knife and one by one removed the stars and buttons, Clay looking on complacently.

When the rebel general rode away it was with a saddened heart. He had learned a lesson. To-day he is a famous railroad manager, and Friday night he made a speech abusing Sherman. Capt. Clay ought to get after him again.

Lucky Mistake in Recognition.

Exchange: I figured in a peculiar case of mistaken identity last week. The wind had blown my hat off and it had been crushed by the wheel of a passing vehicle. I started for a hat store, but found myself short of cash. Pulling the wreck of a hat down over my eyes I entered a restaurant to dodge public gaze and think over my predicament. I saw no one in the restaurant whom I knew, and was sorely perplexed, when luck came to my rescue.

"Hello, Max!" exclaimed a gentleman sitting on a high stool. "Cure for sore eyes, delighted," and he reached his hand and shook mine heartily. "I was taken aback, but thinking it an acquaintance I would recall in a moment, I returned his salutation. "Where in the world did you get that shaggy old bonnet?" he queried, gazing with cocked eyes at my headgear. "I'll loan you one," he continued. "I was in a strait. 'I'll go you one,' I replied, and then I explained my trouble to him. 'Is \$5 enough?' he solicitously urged, and after I had taken it he insisted I should dine with him. I got a hat and met my appointments, which I must have missed had I gone home, and which would have cost me a snafu. As I stepped into his office to return the money next day, the man whom he had mistaken me for stepped in also, and there was a surprise party. I had racked my brains all night to recall who my benefactor was. By a felicity of expression and a \$5 bill explained matters satisfactorily, and we are now friends.

She Didn't Know What She Was Losing.

Washington Critic: "In my opinion," said Rev. Mr. Sincrusser to a pretty, though plump, young woman of his congregation, "the waltz is very, very wicked, indeed."

"So I have always thought," she replied, "and have never indulged in it."

"Yes, yes," he continued, "the waltz whirled his gay kaleidoscope around, bringing hearts so near that they almost beat against each other, mixing the warm breath together, darting the fire of electricity between the meeting fingers, flushing the face and lighting the eyes with a quick language, pulsing every fiber—"

"More," he said solemnly, "much more."

"Well, that's enough. I guess I'll go and learn I never knew before what I was missing."

The Pope's Birthday.

ROME, March 2.—To-day was the seventy-ninth anniversary of the birth of the pope. He received a number of cardinals, who offered their congratulations. The pope, in answer to the cardinals, said it was impossible for him in the present position of the papacy to perform his duties as the head of the church in an independent manner. He complained of the delay in the granting of royal exequators to the Italian bishops and said his appointments were delayed to the point of being referred to the oppressions of the new penal code and the suppression of the funds of the fraternities. His holiness was in splendid health and spoke vigorously.

GROVER SAYS NO.

The Direct Tax Bill Returned to Congress by the President Without His Approval.

He Says the Measure is Unconstitutional and the Bill Itself is Far From Perfect.

Reduction of Taxation and Not the Return of Money Paid the Proper Thing to be Done.

WASHINGTON, March 2.—The president in his message vetoing the direct tax bill, after describing the bill in detail and giving the full history of the matter says: "The conceded effect of the bill is to take from the money now in the treasury a sum of more than seventeen millions of dollars, or, if the percentage allowed is not included, more than fifteen millions of dollars, and pay back to the respective states and territories the sums their citizens paid more than twenty-five years ago upon the direct tax levied by the government of the United States for defense and safety. It is my belief this appropriation of public funds is not within the constitutional power of congress. Under the limited and delegated authority conferred by the constitution upon the general government, the statement of the purpose for which the money may be lawfully raised by taxation in any form declares also the limit of the objects for which it may be expended. All must agree the direct tax is lawful and constitutionally laid and rightfully and correctly collected. It cannot be claimed, therefore, nor is it pretended that there was any debt created against the government and in favor of any state or individual by the exaction of this tax. Surely, then, the appropriation directed by this bill cannot be justified as a payment of a debt of the United States. The proposed disbursements of this money clearly have no relation to common defense. On the contrary it is the repayment of money raised and long ago expended by the government to provide for common defense. Its expenditure cannot be properly advocated on the ground that the loyalty of the United States is thereby provided for or promoted. This general welfare of the United States as used in the constitution only justifies appropriations for national objects and for purposes which have to do with the prosperity, growth and peace and dignity of the nation; but if the constitutional question involved in the consideration of this bill should be determined in its favor, there are other objections remaining which prevent my assent to its provisions."

The president here enumerates a number of defects in the bill, among them the following: "The fact that the entire tax was not paid furnishes no reason that would not apply to nearly every case where taxes are laid. There are always delinquents, and while the more thorough and complete collection of taxes is a troublesome problem of the government, the failure to solve the problem never has been held to call for the return of taxes actually collected. The deficiency in the collection of this tax is found almost entirely in the insurrectionary states, where the taxes as assessed and collected were as a general rule full paid, and three-fourths or four-fifths of the money which it is proposed in this bill to return would be paid into the treasuries of loyal states. No citizen who has paid his taxes in full should be required to pay them over again. The government is at first could not and afterwards for reasons properly valid did not enforce collection in other states. There were many delinquents in the loyal states, and the people in the rebellious states. And if the non-payment by them of this direct tax entitled other states to the donation of their share of said taxes paid by the citizens of the rebellious states, the same citizens of the loyal states who paid their taxes in full should be entitled to the return of their taxes paid entirely by the citizens of loyal states also paid into the treasuries of these states? Considerations which recognize the rights of the loyal states and the different states at the time this tax was laid should not enter into the discussion of the merits of this measure. The loyal states should not be paid the large sum of money which they have paid, and the states which were loyal and other states were not, nor should the states which rebelled against the government be paid the small sums promised them because they were in rebellion. And the government should not be required to return the taxes collected by the citizens of the loyal states. The beneficial effect of a surplus in the treasury of the general government is daily seen and felt. I do not think, however, this surplus should be reduced or expended for the purpose of returning to the states as are provided in this bill. Another objection to the bill," says the president, "is its interference and unjust distribution of the money of the people of reimbursement." He continues: "The existence of a surplus in the treasury is no answer to these objections. It is still the people's money, and better use can be found for it than the distribution of it upon the basis of reimbursement of ancient taxation. A more desirable plan to reduce and prevent the recurrence of a large surplus can easily be adopted; one that instead of creating injustice and inequality, promotes justice and equality by leaving the hands of the people and for their use the money not needed by the government to pay its debts and provide for common defense. The government of the United States. The difficulties in the way of making a just reimbursement of this direct tax instead of accusing the imperfection of the bill under consideration, furnish reasons why the scheme it proposes should not be entered upon. I am constrained upon the considerations herein presented to withhold my assent from the bill herewith returned, because I believe it to be without constitutional warrant, because I am of the opinion there exists no adequate reason either in right or equity for the return of the tax in said bill mentioned and because I believe its execution would cause actual injustice and unfairness."

Will Fight This Morning.

NEW YORK, March 2.—Harry Bartlett, of England, and Mike Cushing, of Brooklyn, accompanied by their trainers, backers and about forty sporting men, left the city late to-night to battle with skin-tight gloves for the championship of the world, at 127 pounds. The fight will take place early in the morning on the line of the Pennsylvania railway.

MINNEAPOLIS, March 2.—Patsey Cardiff, accompanied by John D. Davidson, his backer and trainer, started for San Francisco this morning. Cardiff is in excellent health and spirits.

EAST SAGINAW, Mich., March 2.—George Siddons, the champion featherweight of the Northwest, and George Levine, the champion of the Saginaw valley, fought seventy rounds to a draw yesterday, lasting over five hours.

BEAUTY MADE TO ORDER.

An Authoress Who Insists that Plain Girls Can Make Themselves Pretty.

Gertrude Florence Atherton, in her sensational novel "Hermia Suydam," makes her heroine turn herself into a beautiful woman from a very ugly one. But she does not tell how the transformation was accomplished. She simply has the young woman clothed with a fashionable physician, and beauty results from what the doctor tells her to do. Nevertheless Gertrude Atherton could have made known what the doctor is supposed to have said if she had wanted to, for in conversation with her friends she is fond of asserting that any young woman who wants to be beautiful can make herself so, no matter how slender a basis of beauty she may have to build upon at the outset. She makes the assertion in a matter-of-fact way, and adds, in an equally positive manner, "of course I mean any young lady of means."

Her idea is that modern science and science have reached methods for treating every defective part of the body that is not diseased or crippled. The new forms of calisthenic exercises can be applied to part after part until each is developed to its fullest. There are exercises for filling out the neck and upper chest, for developing the arms, for straightening the back and opening up the shoulders, with accompanying braces to keep those parts habituated to beautiful positions. There are even later-day systems for filling out cavernous chests. The physician, says the authoress, mends ladies whose cheeks are the reverse of plump to constantly chew a piece of leather or thick rubber—in the privacy of their homes, of course—until the muscles of the face are strengthened and enlarged to the right degree.

We have heard of ambitious pug-nosed girls sleeping every night with a patent clothespin fastened upon the hollow in the nasal outline in order to bring it up so that the full line of the nose shall be as nearly aquiline as possible. Of course there are many more ladies who sleep in face-masks and in gloves in order to whiten their skins in those parts. Some eyes are straightened by surgery, and projecting ears are treated with bandages at night. Another influence that ladies resort to when age begins to leave its marring finger traces on the face is the practice of rubbing upward with the towels with which they dry their faces after each ablution. It is held by some students of the art of keeping beautiful that as nearly all the lines that accompany age in the face are lines tending in order to bring up the face, so that they either are produced by years of wiping downward with towels, or at least are hastened and strengthened by that influence. Young ladies who wish to keep these defects from coming upon them should therefore always dry their faces with upward movements of the towel.

The authoress does not go into details, but when she says "the ways by which beauty may be created are well known," it is these ways which she refers to. As for the complexion, she says that while there are washes and balms that are good, there are others that are hurtful, whereas there can be no harm in treating the face with cold cream every night upon retiring. She instances the case of a lady beyond middle age who has pursued this course for years, and now, while beyond middle age, has the complexion of an infant. Gertrude Atherton may fairly be suspected of having practiced what she preaches in this and many other respects, for her complexion is beautiful. Her own well-sculptured lineaments, however, are of such a pattern that no one will suspect her of having need for practicing those other arts that are required by youthful plainness. Though she limits this ability to acquire beauty to those who have means, it would be more within the fact to say that the change is open to those who have the time. It takes time, for instance, to give the hair that half an hour of brushing which is said to make it luxuriant and glossy; it takes time to exercise for filling out the arms and pumping necks; it takes time to chew rubber till your face is plump. Time is what the homely girl must command—time, and inclination, and intelligence enough to go to bed early at night.

A Funny Blunder.

Washington special to the New York Herald: All Washington is splitting its sides to-day over a story of social romance and misadventure which has just leaked out.

Mr. George Barclay, of the British Legation, has of late been sufficiently epistolary of Miss Lettice, the beautiful Western heiress, who has turned all Washington heads this winter.

Mr. Barclay is the attractive young gentleman who won fame and money at the Knickerbocker Club in New York by backing himself to drive to the Brunswick Hotel, dress for dinner and return in ten minutes. He did actually accomplish this feat inside of seven minutes. It is undoubtedly owing to this nervous haste abnormally developed in an otherwise rather slow nature that Mr. Barclay has now to accept his present mortification.

It seems that on Wednesday night Mr. Barclay felt the approach of the cold wave and purchased some of those warm woolen garments which stick closer than a brother to a cold man's legs. The same afternoon he ordered a box of roses to be sent to his lodgings. Late for dinner, as usual, he rushed home, dashed off a pretty note to Miss Lettice, saying "Wear these this evening for my sake," and handed the note and the box containing the woolen goods to his servant, who duly delivered them, while the box of roses remained upon Mr. Barclay's table.

A laugh, perhaps, not quite so grievous as an international affront as Lord Sackville put upon us, the views of the British foreign office upon this latest misfit in diplomacy is awaited with some amusement and anxiety. As for Mr. Barclay's personal explanations, they are, of course, unmentionable.

John Morrissey's Widow.

Clara Belle's Letter: The widow of John Morrissey, the famous pugilist and gambler, is a gentle, handsome, motherly-looking matron. She is now residing in Troy, where she was born, and where she married Morrissey. Does she deplore her late husband's career? No, she is quite as amiable and charitable as she looks, but she has always been a sport herself, and remains so disposed if not in practice. She was the daughter of a steamboat captain, and a decided beauty. She married Morrissey early in his fame as a pugilist, and incited and encouraged him to stay in the ring. I remember well how she used to tease her boy, when he was a baby, to put up his little fists in fighting style, and it is vivid in my memory, too, that she knocked out a feminine neighbor on at least one occasion. The widow of John Morrissey reads every line of prize fighting news that she comes across, but always with a supreme contempt for the men whom she regards as degenerate successors of her husband.

She Wants the Law Changed.

A bill before the Michigan legislature carries with it a romance. Mamie Bliss, a young lady living in Saginaw City, whose age has reached the period when in some rude communities she would be called a spinster, is engaged to be married to Harvey D. Baxter, a year younger than herself. She is very sensitive on the subject of her age, and has declared that she never will be married so long as the newspapers continue publishing the ages of the brides with marriage licenses.

The anxious lover suggested that they go

to Ohio and have the ceremony performed there. To this she will not consent. A few days ago a bright idea struck Baxter. Why not have the marriage license law reformed? A bill to this effect was soon introduced, and as soon as it passed and goes into effect, the wedding will take place.

EIGHT INDIANS KILLED.

A Crazy Redskin Slaughters a Number of His Tribe.

JACKSONVILLE, Fla., March 2.—News has just been received from Okeechobee of a bloody affray among Seminole Indians in the Everglades. Jim, a young buck, went crazy and with a Winchester rifle started out on the war path through the camp and settlement. He first sent a bullet through the brain of Wawkenico, chief of the Indians, killing him instantly. He next killed Old Tiger. Young Tiger, son of Old Tiger, sprang on the maniac and a hand to hand fight for possession of the rifle followed. Tiger was finally shot dead. The maniac then killed two papooses of his sister and attacked bucks, squaws and children indiscriminately. He was finally cornered and shot dead by Billy, another Seminole brave. In less than half an hour eight Indians were killed.

Bad Send Off for a Legislature.

ALBUQUERQUE, N. M., March 2.—Regarding the territorial legislature, the Democrat will say editorially to-morrow: "The twenty-eighth assembly of New Mexico is dead, but its deeds live after it in a series of the very worst laws that have ever been passed and the failure to pass some of the most beneficial that have ever been introduced. Attempting to pass useless and absurd measures has occupied the time of the twenty-eighth assembly from the last day of December, 1888, to March, 1889, and there is little doubt that if a vote could be taken in the territory one month from today there would be an overwhelming majority in condemnation of the acts of the last legislature."

Gov. Ross has issued an address to the people of New Mexico, asking them to call a meeting to formulate a memorial and in every way appeal to congress to give New Mexico a school law that will save her from ignorance and barbarism.

Coke Oven to be Established.

BOZEMAN, March 2.—(Special to the Independent.)—A project is on foot here to form a stock company for the purpose of making coke at the Hodson mine. A large amount of stock was taken to-day, and it is believed the required stock will be readily subscribed. It is proposed to erect at least eighteen ovens to start with. This enterprise will employ a large number of men and be a great benefit to Bozeman.

Will Not Continue the Modus Vivendi.

OTTAWA, March 2.—In the common this evening the debate on Laurier's motion to continue in force for another year the modus vivendi and advocating closer trade relations with the United States was continued by Sir John Thompson, minister of justice, who defended the policy of the government. Sir Richard Cartwright replied vigorously. The resolution was defeated by 43 majority.

TELEGRAPHIC BREVITIES.

The German government has decided to prevent Dr. Peter's expedition for the relief of Emin Pasha from proceeding in the interior of Africa.

Steve Morse, the Boston wool broker who failed recently, has gone into insolvency. His liabilities are about \$140,000, quite a large proportion of which is secured.

The caterer for Harrison's inaugural ball has cornered the terrapin market of the country. Over 5,000 terrapins will be bought for that occasion, making 250 gallons when boiled down, worth \$5,000.

Interstate Commerce Commissioner Walker, to whom Las been tendered the position of chairman of the new interstate railway association, at a salary of \$25,000 per annum, had a conference with the committee to-day. He decided to think the matter over for a week or ten days.

Another Pioneer Gone.

J. Buzz Cayen, a well known musician and pioneer of Colorado, Montana and Utah, died a few months since at Frisco, Utah. He leaves relatives living in Ohio, and Washington territory, and five children living in Montana and near Helena. The oldest now Mrs. Katie Virginia Culver, of Jefferson City, the mother of three children, was the first white child born in Virginia City, Montana.

Saloonmen, Attention.

From March 1st we will sell W. J. Lemps celebrated St. Louis lager beer at \$3 for one-fourth barrel.

BOZEMAN BROS. & CO., Corner Clure and Edwards streets. Telephone 341.

HELENA IN BRIEF.

G. W. Jackson, music dealer. Dinner from 12 to 5 at the Bon Ton.

James W. Barker, merchant tailor, No. 15 North Main street.

Go east via the Montana Central and Manitoba railways, the new sleeping and dining car route to St. Paul and the east. Through trains leave Helena daily at 11:35 a. m.

THE MARKETS.

STOCKS.

New York, March 2.—Bar silver, 84 1/2. Copper—Dull; about steady; lake and March, \$16.40.

Lead—Quiet; steady; domestic, \$3.70. Except in the last few minutes, the stock market was dull to-day. Except in the first half hour it was strong in all its departments, and prices are materially higher for most of the list, although some fractional losses were sustained.

Government bonds opened weak and closed steady at 95 1/2.

Government bonds, 4s, 128 1/2; 4 1/2s, 107 1/2; Northern Pacific, 27 1/2; preferred, 62 1/2; Oregon Navigation, 10 1/2; Oregon Improvement, 37 1/2; Union Pacific, 60 1/2; Transcontinental, 34 1/2.

Money on call easy at 1 1/2%. Prime mercantile paper, 4 1/2%. Sterling exchange dull and firm; 60-day bills, \$4.86; demand, \$4.88 1/2.

LIVE STOCK.

CHICAGO, March 2.—Cattle—Receipts 2,000; steady; native, \$2.90-\$3.75; stockers and feeders, \$2.90-\$3.10.

Hogs—Receipts, 14,000; weak and lower; packers and shippers, \$4.90-\$5.30; heavy, \$4.80-\$5.10; mixed, \$4.40-\$4.60; light, \$4.40-\$4.50.

Sheep—Receipts, 15,000; steady; natives, \$3.75-\$4.50; westerns, \$4.00-\$4.50.

CHICAGO PRODUCE.

CHICAGO, March 2.—Wheat—Weak; lower; cash, \$1.00 1/2; April, \$1.02 1/2; May, \$1.05 1/2.

Corn—Steady; cash, 34 1/2; April, 35 1/2; May, 35 1/2.

Pork—Steady; cash, 25 1/2; May, 27 1/2. Pork—Steady; cash, 11.30; May, 11.37 1/2.

Lard—Firm; cash, \$6.75; May, \$6.85 1/2.

Wool SALE—Sixty head of stock cattle, all young; good grade. Address Blackwell Bros., Canyon Ferry, Meagher county, Mont.

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